REMARKS

Claims 1-19 are pending in this application. Claims 1, 16, 17, and 19 have been formally amended to clarify the scope of the invention. Applicant respectfully submits that no new matter has been added by these amendments. Support for these amendments can be found throughout the specification and original claims, specifically on page 3, lines 5-6; page 16, lines 8-13; and page 31, lines 12-14.

Objection to the Drawings

The drawings are objected to because the Rejection asserts that the claimed "plurality of user interface images," "plurality of organization," and "an application and associated application data specific to said particular organization" are not shown in the Figures. Applicant respectfully disagrees. The "plurality of user interface images" are included in the claims **as components in a database** (see claims 1, 16, and 17) and are illustrated in the drawings as components 140 in Database 138 of Figure 1. Specifically, as stated on page 9, line 30 – page 10, line 2 and referring to Figure 1:

> "In the preferred embodiment of the present invention, the system 100 enables individual organizations 104 of **multiple different organizations** to manage access of employees to a remotely located application 123 hosted by an application service provider 121. The system 100 includes the database 138 and the command processor 134. The database 138 contains data representing the **multiple user interface images** 140 and the multiple executable procedures 142. The multiple user interface images 140 are associated with corresponding multiple organizations."

Thus, data 125 of the Active Directory 122 includes the claimed "plurality of organizations." As described in the application on page 10, lines 14-17: "The authorization processor 136 further excludes access of the user and employees of the particular organization 104 to user interface images 140 and executable procedures 142 and data 125 associated with **organizations other than the particular organization** 104."

Additionally, contrary to the Examiner's objection, "an application and associated application data specific to said particular organization" is presented in Figure 1. As stated on page 10, line 2: "The multiple executable procedures 142 are associated with corresponding multiple user interface images 140." The "executable procedures"

comprise an application. This application further comprises "associated application data specific to said particular organization," as described on page 10, line 3-5: "An executable procedure 142 supports a user of the particular organization 104 in managing access of employees of the particular organization to the application 123 hosted by the application service provider 121." Specifically, as stated on page 10, lines 6-10, "[t]he command processor 134 employs the database 138 for initiating execution of a particular executable procedure 142 in response to a command initiated using a particular user interface image 140 associated with the particular executable procedure 142 and with the particular organization 104. The particular executable procedure 142 supports the user in managing access of an employee of the particular organization 104 to an application 123."

Thus, the claimed elements are clearly shown in Figure 1 (and elsewhere) and properly described in accordance with 35 USC 112 such as to enable the claimed arrangement. The claimed "plurality of user interface images" is denoted in Figure 1 by reference numeral "140". Moreover, on page 7 of the present application, it states that Figures 2 – 14 depict the plurality of user interface images (page 7, lines 20-22). Data 125 of the Active Directory 122 includes the claimed "plurality of organizations." Furthermore, executable procedures 142 comprise an application which includes "associated application data specific to said particular organization" as described on page 10, line 3-5.

Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that no modification to either the drawing or the specification is needed. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests that the objection to the drawings be withdrawn.

Rejection of Claims 1-5, 7-8, and 10-19 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e)

Claims 1-5, 7-8, and 10-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Thompson et al. (U.S. Pub. No. 2003/0229522).

Amended claim 1 recites a system enabling individual organizations of a plurality of different organizations to manage access of their own respective employees to at least one remotely located application hosted by an application service provider. At an application service provider site, at least one database is included and contains data representing a plurality of user interface images associated with a corresponding plurality

of organizations and a plurality of executable procedures associated with the corresponding plurality of user interface images. An executable procedure supports a user of a particular organization of the plurality of organizations in managing access of employees of the particular organization to an application hosted by an application service provider and used by said plurality of organizations. A command processor employs the at least one database for initiating execution of a particular executable procedure in response to a command initiated at a remote location associated with the particular organization using a particular user interface image associated with the particular executable procedure and with the particular organization. The particular executable procedure supports the user in managing and granting access of an employee of the particular organization to an application and associated application data specific to the particular organization **without intervention by the application service provider** and excluding access to the application data specific to the particular organization by employees of organizations other than the particular organization. For the reasons presented below, Applicant respectfully submits that Thompson fails to provide any 35 USC 112 compliant enabling disclosure of each feature claimed in amended claim 1 and does not anticipate amended claim 1.

Unlike the present claimed system, Thompson describes a benefit management system that provides a portal-based information management and collaborative business process application. The Thompson system and method is focused at the benefit broker/consultant and is configured to capture employee benefit management data, such as demographic data and plan data. One or more users of the Thompson system are provided with customized user access to the centralized application for use in performing one or more various benefit plan management functions, such as, for example, marketing, plan design; enrollment; administration; and communication between one or more application users (see Abstract).

Thompson merely enables access to data after authorization has been completed and does NOT allow individual users to manage and control access rights to employees of the particular organization as well as exclude access of "application data specific to said particular organization" from other users "**without intervention by the application service provider as in the present claimed invention"** as recited in claim 1 of the present claimed invention. Thompson describes that "for a different employer/client, the benefit broker firm and the client may determine that the employer wants to limit its

direct use of the application 20 to that of a personal employer portal. The firm thus grants the employer's human resources administrator access to view the current and archived plan information and perform limited plan maintenance functions ..." (Thompson, Paragraph 0125). Since the ASP firm grants access, Thompson neither discloses nor suggests providing "associated application data specific to said particular organization without intervention by the application service provider" as recited in claim 1 of the present claimed invention. Additionally, Thompson describes "for a third employer/client, the human resource representative may be authorized to function as the plan administrator and collaborate with the benefit broker firm to perform key functions ..." (Thompson, Paragraph 0126). Since the representative may be authorized to function as the plan administrator and **collaborate** with the benefit broker, Thompson describes intervention by the ASP which is wholly unlike the present claimed invention which provides "associated application data specific to said particular organization **without intervention** by the application service provider" as recited in claim 1.

Thompson describes that "the employer/client may elect to have a personalized employer portal and to provide personalized portals to its employees" (paragraph 0127). Thompson's "personalized portals" are dedicated application instances tailored to a particular user and would NOT use "an executable procedure supporting a user of a particular organization of said plurality of organizations in managing access of employees of the particular organization to **an application hosted by an application service provider and used by said plurality of organizations**" as recited in claim 1 of the present claimed invention. Furthermore, Thompson does not teach how an application service provider may restrict organization access to both an application and associated application data specific to said particular organization. Providing personalized portals is wholly unlike "the particular executable procedure supporting the user in managing and granting access of an employee of the particular organization to an application and associated application data specific to said particular organization" as recited in claim 1 of the present claimed invention.

Thompson superficially describes Authorization to access and limit rights to access an application and application data in paragraphs 0266, 0267, 0269, 0283 and 0285. However, these paragraphs fail to disclose or suggest organization specific use and associated organization specific procedures as claimed in the present claimed invention. Thompson merely shows that a user admin functionality provides the application

administrator with the ability to create a user and user authorization (Thompson, paragraph 0266) but no where suggests "in response to a command initiated at a remote location associated with the particular organization using a particular user interface image associated with the particular executable procedure and with the particular organization, the particular executable procedure supporting the user in managing and granting access of an employee of the particular organization to an application and associated application data specific to said particular organization **without** intervention by the application service provider and excluding access to said application data specific to said particular organization by employees of organizations other than said particular organization" claimed in the present claimed system. Thus, Thompson does not show or suggest a system enabling individual customers of an ASP service to manage their own access rights excluding access from other customers without intervention by the ASP as in the present claimed invention. Therefore, as each feature claimed in claim 1 is neither shown nor suggested by Thompson, Applicant respectfully submits that Thompson does not anticipate the present claimed invention. Consequently, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of claim 1 be withdrawn.

Amended claim 2 is dependent on claim 1 and is considered patentable for the reasons presented above with respect to claim 1. Claim 2 is also considered patentable because Thompson neither discloses nor suggests "said at least one database, said command processor, said application and associated application data specific to said particular organization are located at said application service provider site behind a firewall and access through said firewall by users of said plurality of organizations." The Examiner, on page 12 of the Office Action, argues that Thompson discloses all limitations as recited in the claim 2. Applicant respectfully disagrees. The Office Action references paragraph 0025 of Thompson, "[the client can] view or edit the presentation panels such that access to view or edit the presentation panels is restricted and/or providing data security that user access to view or edit data of one or more presentation panels is restricted." However, Thompson also indicates that this functionality provides "security authorization to control access of users to at least one of portions of the presentation panels and/or employee benefits management plan data" (paragraph 0025). This is wholly unlike the present claimed invention, which discloses a system for accessing a server **via firewall** to grant rights using data 123 and application 125 (see Figure 1). Data 123 and application 125 are not an application or application data employed by a user in processing data but are authorization related applications and data

e.g. permissions (Application, page 14 lines 10-15 and page 15 lines 8-18 etc) used to grant access to the application and application data. Thompson, in paragraph 272, merely mentions that a firewall is used but neither discloses nor suggests "said application data specific to particular organization are located at said application service provider site behind a firewall **and accessed through said firewall by users of said plurality of organizations**" as recited in claim 2 of the present claimed invention. Consequently, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of claim 2 be withdrawn.

Amended claim 3 is dependent on claims 1 and 2 and is considered patentable for the reasons presented above with respect to claims 1 and 2. Claim 3 is also considered patentable because Thompson neither discloses nor suggests that the "particular executable procedure and said particular user interface image are specifically associated with said particular organization" and that the "authorization processor excludes access of the user and employees of the particular organization to user interface images and executable procedures and data associated with organizations other than the particular organization" as claimed in claim 3. The section of Thompson cited on pages 5 and 13 of the Rejection (paragraph 0286) makes a cursory statement indicating the Thompson system has access controls. However, this is not 35 USC 112 compliant enabling disclosure of the claimed authorization processor which "excludes access" to "executable procedures and data associated with organizations **other than the particular organization**" as in the present claimed invention. There is nothing in Thompson that enables managing user access to organization specific data and applications as performed in the present claimed invention. The Examiner also references paragraph 0126 of Thompson, which states that "a second human resources employee may be given restricted access to perform limited plan maintenance support tasks, as determined by the employer." However, granting a second user (from the same organization) access to perform "limited plan maintenance support tasks" is NOT a grant by an "**authorization processor**" as recited in the present claimed invention. In contrast, the claimed system utilizes a "particular executable procedure" and a "particular user interface image" that is "specifically associated with said particular organization" in "managing and granting access of an employee" AND "excluding access...by employees of organizations **other than the particular organization.**" These features are neither disclosed nor suggested by Thompson. Therefore, Applicant respectfully submits that Thompson does not anticipate the present invention claimed in claim 3. Consequently, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of claim 3 be withdrawn.

Claim 4 is dependent on claims 1 – 3 and is considered patentable for the reasons presented above with respect to claims 1 – 3. Consequently, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of claim 4 be withdrawn.

Claim 5 is dependent on claims 1 – 4 and is considered patentable for the reasons presented above with respect to claims 1 – 4. Claim 5 is also considered patentable because Thompson fails to provide any 35 USC 112 compliant enabling disclosure that "the directory of permissions comprises a Microsoft compatible Active Control List (ACL)" as recited in the present invention. The Rejection states that the Thompson's "edit-control access" (stated in paragraph 0286) is equivalent to the claimed invention because "ACL has [a] control list of authorization of user or organizations to access." However, the present claimed arrangement specifically designates that the directory of permissions "comprises a Microsoft compatible Active Control List (ACL)." Thompson does NOT mention or suggest a Microsoft compatible ACL or even an "Active Control List." Instead, the cited paragraph merely describes roles being used to give differing levels of access. Thus, Thompson cannot be equivalent to the claimed feature and thus does not anticipate the claimed feature. Consequently, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of claim 5 be withdrawn.

Claim 7 is dependent on claim 1 and is considered patentable for the reasons presented above with respect to claim 1. Consequently, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of claim 7 be withdrawn.

Claim 8 is dependent on claim 1 and is considered patentable for the reasons presented above with respect to claim 1. Claim 8 is also considered patentable because, contrary to the assertion on page 5 of the Rejection, Thompson neither discloses nor suggests the present claimed arrangement. The Rejection, on page 6, states that the "edit-control access" stated in paragraph 0286 anticipates "an executable procedure" that "enables the user to at least one of, (a) add an employee and (b) remove an employee of an organization as a user entitled to **access the application hosted by the application service provider.**" However, Thompson merely discloses ASP-based control of ASP access. This is fundamentally different from the present claimed invention which operates "in response to a command initiated **at a remote location associated with the particular organization.**" The claimed system advantageously enables user

management to grant and exclude access of employees remotely and **without intervention by the application service provider**. Consequently, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of claim 8 be withdrawn. The Rejection also states on page 13, that Thompson provides "client (902) remote access to particular organization." Applicant respectfully disagrees. Thompson paragraphs 0271 and 0273 do not mention remote access, but generally describes the client (902) as "the presentation tier 902 [which] interacts strictly with the middle tier 904 [web/application servers]." Thompson does NOT disclose nor suggest "client remote access to a particular organization" as in the present claimed invention. Consequently, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of claim 8 be withdrawn.

Claim 10 is dependent on claim 1 and is considered patentable for the reasons presented above with respect to claim 1. Claim 10 is also considered patentable because Thompson provides no 35 USC 112 compliant enabling disclosure in paragraph 0284 (or elsewhere) of the present claimed feature. Rather, the cited section provides for an authorization service but does so superficially and not in a manner to enable anticipation of the present claimed feature. The claimed arrangement recites "an executable procedure enables the user to amend information used in authorizing a particular employee of an organization to access the application hosted by the application service provider." Thompson does not disclose or suggest how authentication may occur and certainly does not show or suggest to "amend information used in authorizing" a user. Additionally, the Office Action references "edit control access" which is described in paragraph 0025 of Thompson: "[the client can] view or edit the presentation panels such that access to view or edit the presentation panels is restricted and/or providing data security that user access to view or edit data of one or more presentation panels is restricted." However, Thompson indicates that this functionality only provides "security authorization to control access of users to at least one of portions of the presentation panels and/or employee benefits management plan data" (paragraph 0025). Editing presentation panels in Thompson is wholly unlike a system wherein "an executable procedure enables the user to amend information used in authorizing a particular employee of an organization to access the application hosted by the application service provider" as recited in claim 10 of the present invention. Consequently, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of claim 10 be withdrawn.

Claims 11 and 12 are dependent on claim 1 and are considered patentable for the reasons presented above with respect to claim 1. Claims 11 and 12 are also considered patentable for the reasons presented above with respect to claims 2 and 10 because Thompson, while describing authentication of users, does so in a superficial manner and does not show or suggest the claimed "authorization processor" that operates in the claimed manner. Additionally, the Office Action references "edit control access" which is described in paragraph 0025 of Thompson: "[the client can] view or edit the presentation panels such that access to view or edit the presentation panels is restricted and/or providing data security that user access to view or edit data of one or more presentation panels is restricted." However, Thompson indicates that this functionality only provides "security authorization to control access of users to at least one of portions of the presentation panels and/or employee benefits management plan data" (paragraph 0025). Editing presentation panels in Thompson is wholly unlike a system wherein "an authorization processor for authorizing access of the employee of the particular organization" as recited in claim 11. Furthermore, Thompson neither discloses nor suggests that "the authorization processor uses a combination of an organization specific identifier and received employee identification information in providing an employee access" as recited in claim 12. Consequently, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of claims 11 and 12 be withdrawn.

Claim 13 is dependent on claim 1 and is considered patentable for the reasons presented above with respect to claim 1. Consequently, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of claim 13 be withdrawn.

Claim 14 is dependent on claim 1 and is considered patentable for the reasons presented above with respect to claim 1. Claim 14 is also considered patentable because Thompson neither discloses nor suggests that "the particular executable procedure comprises a template procedure customized by at least one of, (a) the user and (b) a technician" as recited in the present claimed invention. Contrary to the assertion on page 7 of the Rejection, paragraph 0076 of Thompson neither discloses nor suggests the claimed feature. Rather, the cited section of Thompson provides a customizable template for different benefit plans to be utilized by the benefit designer ASP of Thompson. The template of Thompson "ensures [plan] design flexibility **for total plan customization** and captures the information necessary to evolve the application" (Thompson, paragraph 0076). This is **fundamentally different** from the claimed "particular executable

procedure" which operates "in response to a command initiated at a remote location associated with the particular organization" and "support[s] the user in managing and granting access of an employee of the particular organization to an application and associated application data specific to said particular organization and excluding access to said application data specific to said particular organization by employees of organizations other than said particular organization." Thompson enables customized benefit plan design via a template and has nothing to do with managing user access by granting or excluding users from the system. The Rejection also states on page 14, that Thompson provides "client (902) remote access to particular organization." Applicant respectfully disagrees. Thompson paragraphs 0271 and 0273 do not mention remote access, but generally describes the client (902) as "the presentation tier 902 [which] interacts strictly with the middle tier 904 [web/application servers]." Thompson does NOT disclose nor suggest "client remote access to a particular organization" as in the present claimed invention. Consequently, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of claim 14 be withdrawn.

Claim 15 is dependent on claim 1 and is considered patentable for the reasons presented above with respect to claim 1. Consequently, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of claim 15 be withdrawn.

Amended claim 16 comprises a system enabling an individual organization of a plurality of different organizations to manage access of their own respective employees to at least one remotely located application hosted by an application service provider. At an application service provider site, a communication processor for accessing at least one database is included. The communication processor contains data representing a plurality of user interface images associated with a corresponding plurality of organizations, and a plurality of executable procedures associated with the corresponding plurality of user interface images. An executable procedure supports a user of a particular organization of said plurality of organizations in managing access of employees of the particular organization to an application hosted by an application service provider and used by said plurality of organizations. The system further comprises at least one repository including data representing an application and associated application data specific to said particular organization. The system further comprises a command processor for using the communication processor in initiating execution of a particular organization specific executable procedure in response to a command initiated at a remote user site associated

with the particular organization using a particular organization specific user interface image communicated to the user site, the particular user interface image being associated with the particular executable procedure and with the particular organization, the particular executable procedure supporting the user in managing and granting access of an employee of the particular organization to said application and said associated application data specific to said particular organization **following login** to said application and **without intervention** by the application service provider and excluding access to said application data specific to said particular organization by employees of organizations other than said particular organization.

Amended claim 16 contains similar features to those of claim 1 and therefore arguments presented above with respect to claim 1 are also applicable to claim 16. Claim 16 is also allowable because Thompson neither discloses nor suggests "the particular executable procedure supporting the user in managing and granting access of an employee to said application and said associated application data specific to said particular organization following login to said application and without intervention by the application service provider and excluding access to said application data specific to said particular organization by employees of organizations other than said particular organization."

Thompson superficially describes Authorization to access and limit rights to access an application and application data in paragraphs 0266, 0267, 0269, 0283 and 0285. However, these paragraphs fail to disclose or suggest organization specific use and associated organization specific procedures as claimed in the present claimed invention. Thompson merely shows that a user admin functionality provides the application administrator with the ability to create a user and user authorization (Thompson, paragraph 0266) but no where suggests "in response to a command initiated at a remote user site associated with the particular organization using a particular organization specific user interface image communicated to the user site, the particular user interface image being associated with the particular executable procedure and with the particular organization, the particular executable procedure supporting the user in managing and granting access of an employee of the particular organization to said application and said associated application data specific to said particular organization following login to said application and without intervention by the application service provider and excluding access to said application data specific to said particular organization by employees of

organizations other than said particular organization" as claimed in the present claimed system. Thus, Thompson does not show or suggest a system enabling individual customers of an ASP service to manage their own access rights excluding access from other customers without intervention by the ASP as in the present claimed invention.

Thompson, in Figure 8 and the corresponding description, describes an ASP (application service provider) environment wherein data access is controlled **AFTER** user authorization is completed as disclosed in claim 16. In contrast, using the claimed arrangement, "the system 100 enables individual organizations 104 of multiple different organizations to manage access of employees to a remotely located application 123 hosted by an application service provider 121" (Application, page 9, lines 27-30). Client management of a particular application hosted by an ASP is NOT equivalent to the general ASP environment relied on in Thompson. Thompson, in paragraph 0271 (and Figure 8) which was cited as anticipating the claimed features explicitly describes a "multi-tiered architecture 900 for an application service provider". Thompson describes the three tiers as the client tier (a user interface), a middle tier (business logic) and a data tier (application data storage accessible by users). However, this is fundamentally different from the present claimed invention because this architecture functions to allow a user to access applications and data AFTER a user is previously authorized. The Thompson three tiered architecture described in paragraphs [0271], [0273] and [0275] provides no 35 USC 112 compliant enabling description of use of a "particular **executable procedure**" associated with an organization specific **user interface** image "supporting the user in **managing and granting access** of an employee of the particular organization to an application and associated application data specific to said particular organization following login to said application and without intervention by the application service provider and **excluding access** to said application data specific to said particular organization by employees of organizations other than said particular organization" as recited in the present claimed invention. Unlike Thompson, the claimed system advantageously enables individual customer organizations of an ASP to manage their OWN access of their own employees without ASP intervention. Consequently, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of claim 16 be withdrawn.

Independent claim 17 is considered patentable for the reasons presented above with respect to claims 1 - 3. Consequently, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of claim 17 be withdrawn.

Claim 18 is dependent on claim 17 and is considered patentable for the reasons presented above with respect to claim 17. Consequently, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of claim 18 be withdrawn.

Independent claim 19 is considered patentable for the reasons presented above with respect to claims 1 and 2. Consequently, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of claim 19 be withdrawn.

In view of the above remarks and amendments to the claims, it is respectfully submitted that Thompson provides no 35 USC 112 compliant enabling disclosure that anticipates the features claimed in claims 1, 16, 17 and 19. As claims 2 – 15 are dependent on claim 1 and claim 18 is dependent on claim 17, Applicant respectfully submits that claims 2 – 15 and 17 are also not anticipated by Thompson. Therefore, withdrawal of the rejection of claims 1 – 19 is respectfully requested.

Rejection of Claims 6 and 9 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)

Claims 6 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Winter Thompson et al (U.S. Pub. No. 2003/0229522) in view of Clark et al. (U.S. Patent No. 7,237,119).

Clark describes a method of managing user authorization levels for access to a plurality of applications. The method includes receiving a request from a user to establish a user profile and establishing an employment indicator for the user. A user authorization level template is obtained in response to the employment indicator. The user authorization level template identifies a plurality of applications and a user authorization level for each application. The user authorization levels are then associated with the user (see Abstract).

Claim 6 is dependent on claims 1 – 4 and is considered patentable for the reasons presented above with respect to claims 1 – 4. Claim 6 is also considered patentable because Thompson (with Clark) neither discloses nor suggests "a command processor employing the at least one database for initiating execution of a particular executable procedure in response to a command initiated at a remote location associated with the particular organization using a particular user interface image associated with the

particular executable procedure and with the particular organization, the particular executable procedure supporting the user in managing and granting access of an employee of the particular organization to an application and associated application data specific to said particular organization without intervention by the application service provider and excluding access to said application data specific to said particular organization by employees of organizations other than said particular organization" as recited in claim 1 of the present claimed invention.

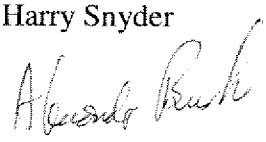
Clark is only concerned with managing user authorization levels to control access to applications and permissions within applications WITHOUT regard to users from different organizations (see Clark, column 2, lines 42-45; Figure 1). Thompson merely enables access of data after authorization has been completed (see Figure 8 and the corresponding description). Combining Thompson and Clark would result in a system that involves intervention by the application service provider (as provided in Thompson, paragraph 0126) using the user management authorization system of Clark. The combination neither discloses nor suggests "the particular executable procedure supporting the user in managing and granting access of an employee of the particular organization to an application and associated application data specific to said particular organization **without intervention** by the **application service provider** and excluding access to said application data specific to said particular organization by employees of organizations other than said particular organization" as recited in claim 1 of the present claimed invention. Consequently, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of claim 6 be withdrawn.

Claim 9 is dependent on claims 1 and 8 and is patentable for the reasons given above with respect to claims 1 and 8. Claim 9 is also considered patentable because Thompson (with Clark) neither discloses nor suggests "a command processor employing the at least one database for initiating execution of a particular executable procedure in response to a command initiated at a remote location associated with the particular organization using a particular user interface image associated with the particular executable procedure and with the particular organization, the particular executable procedure supporting the user in managing and granting access of an employee of the particular organization to an application and associated application data specific to said particular organization **without intervention** by the **application service provider** and excluding access to said application data specific to said particular organization by

employees of organizations other than said particular organization" as recited in claim 1 of the present claimed invention. Consequently, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of claim 9 be withdrawn.

Having fully addressed the Examiner's rejections, it is believed that, in view of the preceding amendments and remarks, this application stands in condition for allowance. Accordingly then, reconsideration and allowance are respectfully solicited. If, however, the Examiner is of the opinion that such action cannot be taken, the Examiner is invited to contact the applicant's attorney at the phone number below, so that a mutually convenient date and time for a telephonic interview may be scheduled.

Respectfully submitted,
Harry Snyder



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